United Nations A/63/L.52

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
5 December 2008

Original: English

Sixty-third session
Agenda item 11
The role of diamonds in fuelling conflict

Argentina, India, Namibia, Singapore, South Africa and Turkey: draft resolution

The role of diamonds in fuelling conflict: breaking the link between the illicit transaction of rough diamonds and armed conflict as a contribution to prevention and settlement of conflicts

The General Assembly,

Recognizing that the trade in conflict diamonds continues to be a matter of serious international concern, which can be directly linked to the fuelling of armed conflict, the activities of rebel movements aimed at undermining or overthrowing legitimate Governments and the illicit traffic in and proliferation of armaments, especially small arms and light weapons,

Recognizing also the devastating impact of conflicts fuelled by the trade in conflict diamonds on the peace, safety and security of people in affected countries, and the systematic and gross human rights violations that have been perpetrated in such conflicts,

Noting the negative impact of such conflicts on regional stability and the obligations placed upon States by the Charter of the United Nations regarding the maintenance of international peace and security,

Recognizing, therefore, that continued action to curb the trade in conflict diamonds is imperative,

Recalling that the elimination of illicit diamonds from legitimate trade is the primary objective of the Kimberley Process,

Acknowledging that the diamond sector is an important catalyst for achieving poverty reduction and meeting the requirements of the Millennium Development Goals in producing countries,

Bearing in mind the positive benefits of the legitimate diamond trade to producing countries, and underlining the need for continued international action to prevent the problem of conflict diamonds from negatively affecting the trade in legitimate diamonds, which makes a critical contribution to the economies of many of the producing, exporting and importing States, especially developing States,

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Noting that the vast majority of rough diamonds produced in the world are from legitimate sources,

Recalling the Charter and all the relevant resolutions of the Security Council related to conflict diamonds, and determined to contribute to and support the implementation of the measures provided for in those resolutions,

Recalling also Security Council resolution 1459 (2003) of 28 January 2003, in which the Council strongly supported the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme[1] as a valuable contribution against trafficking in conflict diamonds,

Welcoming the important contribution of the Kimberley Process, which was initiated by African diamond-producing countries,

Noting with satisfaction that the implementation of the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme continues to have a positive impact in reducing the opportunity for conflict diamonds to play a role in fuelling armed conflict and would help to protect legitimate trade and ensure the effective implementation of the relevant resolutions on trade in conflict diamonds,

Acknowledging that lessons learned from the Kimberley Process are useful for the work of the Peacebuilding Commission in its consideration of the countries included in its agenda, as appropriate,

Recalling its resolutions 55/56 of 1 December 2000, 56/263 of 13 March 2002, 57/302 of 15 April 2003, 58/290 of 14 April 2004, 59/144 of 15 December 2004, 60/182 of 20 December 2005, 61/28 of 4 December 2006 and 62/11 of 26 November 2007, in which it called for the development and implementation as well as a periodic review of proposals for a simple, effective and pragmatic international certification scheme for rough diamonds,

Welcoming, in this regard, the implementation of the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme in such a way as not to impede the legitimate trade in diamonds or impose an undue burden on Governments or industry, particularly smaller producers, nor hinder the development of the diamond industry,

Welcoming also the decision of forty-nine Kimberley Process Participants, representing seventy-five countries, including the twenty-seven members of the European Union represented by the European Commission, to address the problem of conflict diamonds by participating in the Process and implementing the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme,

Noting the consensual outcomes of the plenary meeting of the Kimberley Process held in New Delhi from 3 to 6 November 2008,

Welcoming the important contributions made and that continue to be made by civil society and the diamond industry, in particular the World Diamond Council which represents all aspects of the diamond industry, to assist international efforts to stop the trade in conflict diamonds,

Welcoming also the voluntary self-regulation initiatives for the diamond industry announced by the World Diamond Council, and recognizing that a system of such voluntary self-regulation contributes, as described in the Interlaken Declaration of 5 November 2002 on the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme for

[1] See A/57/489.

Rough Diamonds,[2] to ensuring the effectiveness of national systems of internal control for rough diamonds,

Noting with appreciation that the Kimberley Process has pursued its deliberations on an inclusive basis, involving concerned stakeholders, including producing, exporting and importing States, the diamond industry and civil society, as well as applicant States and international organizations,

Recognizing that State sovereignty should be fully respected and that the principles of equality, mutual benefits and consensus should be adhered to,

Recognizing also that the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme, which came into effect on 1 January 2003, will be credible only if all Participants have requisite national legislation coupled with effective and credible internal systems of control designed to eliminate the presence of conflict diamonds in the chain of producing, exporting and importing rough diamonds within their own territories, while taking into account that differences in production methods and trading practices, as well as differences in institutional controls thereof, may require different approaches to meeting minimum standards,

Welcoming the efforts of the Kimberley Process to elaborate new rules and procedural norms for regulating the activities of its working bodies, Participants and observers,

1. *Reaffirms its strong and continuing support* for the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme[1] and the Kimberley Process as a whole;

2. *Recognizes* that the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme can help to ensure the effective implementation of relevant resolutions of the Security Council containing sanctions on the trade in conflict diamonds and act as a mechanism for the prevention of future conflicts, and calls for the full implementation of existing Council measures targeting the illicit trade in rough diamonds, particularly conflict diamonds which play a role in fuelling conflict;

3. *Also recognizes* the important contributions that the international efforts to address the problem of conflict diamonds, including the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme, have made to the settlement of conflicts and the consolidation of peace in Angola, Liberia and Sierra Leone;

4. *Notes* the decision of the General Council of the World Trade Organization of 15 May 2003 granting a waiver with respect to the measures taken to implement the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme, effective from 1 January 2003 to 31 December 2006,[3] and the decision of the General Council of 17 November 2006 granting an extension of the waiver until 31 December 2012;[4]

5. *Takes note* of the report of the Chair of the Kimberley Process submitted pursuant to resolution 62/11,[5] and congratulates the participating Governments, the regional economic integration organization, the diamond industry and civil society

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[2] Ibid., annex 2.

[3] World Trade Organization, document WT/L/518. Available from http://docsonline.wto.org.

[4] World Trade Organization, document G/C/W/559/Rev.1. Available from http://docsonline.wto.org.

[5] A/63/560, enclosure.

organizations involved in the Process for contributing to the development, implementation and monitoring of the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme;

6. *Acknowledges* the progress made by Kimberley Process working groups, Participants and observers during 2008 in fulfilling the objectives set by the Chair to strengthen implementation of the peer review system, increase the transparency and accuracy of statistics, promote research into the traceability of diamonds, promote inclusiveness by broadening the level of involvement by both Governments and civil society in the Certification Scheme, foster a sense of ownership by Participants, improve information and communication flows and enhance the capacity of the Certification Scheme to respond to emerging challenges;

7. *Stresses* that the widest possible participation in the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme is essential, and encourages all Member States to contribute to the work of the Kimberley Process by seeking membership, participating actively in the Certification Scheme and complying with its undertakings;

8. *Welcomes* the admission in 2008 of Mexico in the Kimberley Process and the resumption of trade in rough diamonds by the Congo, and recognizes the increased involvement of civil society organizations, in particular those from producer countries, in the Kimberley Process;

9. *Also welcomes* the guidelines endorsed by the New Delhi plenary meeting, recommending interim measures for serious non-compliance with Kimberley Process minimum requirements, setting out the guiding principles for determination of serious non-compliance and including an indicative list of escalating measures, namely, targeted statistical analysis, enhanced monitoring and additional verification measures, mobilization of technical assistance and suspension and resumption of export and import operations;

10. *Notes with satisfaction* that in line with paragraph 14 of its resolution 62/11, a visit led by the representative of the Chair of the Kimberley Process was undertaken to the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, which helped provide a better understanding of the challenges being experienced by the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela in the diamond mining sector, and urges the Kimberley Process to continue to engage with the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, which has voluntarily separated from the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme for a period of two years, and to assist and support the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela in developing a plan of action to implement the minimum standards of the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme and fully reintegrate in the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme;

11. *Notes with appreciation* the willingness of the Kimberley Process to support and provide technical assistance to those Participants experiencing temporary difficulties in complying with the requirements of the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme, and welcomes the recommendations in this regard of the Process plenary meeting held in New Delhi, which include a provision that such Participants would, if the Participation Committee so determined, retain membership and participate in the Kimberley Process activities, and continue to be subject to all other obligations under the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme;

12. *Notes with satisfaction* the systematization of the work of the Kimberley Process with respect to continuing to develop transparent and uniform rules and procedures, introducing a mechanism for consultations and coordination within the

Process, and adoption by the New Delhi plenary meeting of the rules and criteria for selection of the Vice-Chair of the Kimberley Process, rules and procedures for readmission of a former Kimberley Process Participant, and guiding principles on participation of the guests of the Kimberley Process Chair in the Kimberley Process;

13. *Notes with appreciation* the cooperation of the Kimberley Process with the United Nations on the issue of diamonds from Côte d'Ivoire, by participating in a joint United Nations-Kimberley Process field mission to Côte d'Ivoire and by pursuing the monitoring of diamond activity in Côte d'Ivoire and welcomes plans by Côte d'Ivoire to re-establish Government control over diamond mining and trade and encourages continued cooperation between the Kimberley Process and the United Nations in tackling this issue, with the ultimate objective of enabling Côte d'Ivoire to meet the preconditions for lifting of United Nations sanctions imposed for trading of rough diamonds from Côte d'Ivoire;

14. *Acknowledges* the progress made by Ghana in 2008 in strengthening its internal controls in follow-up to the administrative decision on Ghana, adopted by the plenary meting of the Kimberley Process held in Gabarone and agrees that continued implementation of the action plan by Ghana would greatly enhance the effectiveness of the Kimberley Process;

15. *Notes with satisfaction* the publication for the first time of Kimberley Process rough diamond trade and production sub-annual data for 2004 to 2007 and welcomes the progress made towards the collection and submission of complete and accurate statistical reports on the production of and trade in rough diamonds, and encourages all of the Kimberley Process Participants to continue to enhance the quality of data, and to respond promptly to Process analyses of these data;

16. *Also notes with satisfaction* the development, in line with paragraph 7 of its resolution 60/182 and paragraph 7 of its resolution 61/28, of "footprints", size-frequency distribution diagrams, that characterize diamond production of Côte d'Ivoire, the Marange diamond field in Zimbabwe and Togo and the continued work undertaken for Ghana and the development of statistical protocols to allow comparison of the export footprints with the established production footprint of the Participants;

17. *Notes with appreciation* the publication of a consolidated matrix of inventories of Participants engaged in artisanal alluvial diamond production and the continued efforts to follow up on the effective implementation of the Moscow declaration on improving internal controls over alluvial diamond production;

18. *Stresses* the importance of implementing the declaration on internal controls in diamond trading and manufacturing centres endorsed by the plenary meeting of the Kimberley Process held in Brussels, and encourage all such centres to carry out effective enforcement measures, including those set out in the guidance on internal controls for Participants engaged in trading and manufacturing, as part of their own internal controls for ensuring adequate Government oversight over the trade in rough diamonds;

19. *Notes with appreciation* the assistance and capacity-building efforts extended by various donors, and encourages other donors to provide financial and technical expertise to Kimberley Process Participants to help them develop tighter monitoring and control measures;

20. *Acknowledges with great appreciation* the important contribution that India, as Chair of the Kimberley Process in 2008, has made to the efforts to curb the trade in conflict diamonds, and takes note that the Kimberley Process has selected Namibia as Chair and Israel as Vice-Chair of the Process for 2009;

21. *Requests* the Chair of the Kimberley Process to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-fourth session a report on the implementation of the Process;

22. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-fourth session the item entitled "The role of diamonds in fuelling conflict".

United Nations A/63/L.52/Add.1

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
12 December 2008

Original: English

Sixty-third session
Agenda item 11
The role of diamonds in fuelling conflict

Argentina, India, Namibia, Singapore, South Africa and Turkey: draft resolution

The role of diamonds in fuelling conflict: breaking the link between the illicit transaction of rough diamonds and armed conflict as a contribution to prevention and settlement of conflicts

Addendum

Add the following countries to the list of sponsors of the draft resolution:

Armenia, Australia, Botswana, Brazil, Canada, Guyana, Japan, New Zealand, Philippines, Russian Federation, Thailand, Ukraine and United States of America

08-64741 (E) 121208

United Nations A/63/L.53

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
5 December 2008

Original: English

Sixty-third session
Agenda item 65 (a)
Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance: strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations

Antigua and Barbuda:* draft resolution

International cooperation on humanitarian assistance in the field of natural disasters, from relief to development

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolution 46/182 of 19 December 1991, the annex to which contains the guiding principles for the strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations system, as well as all its resolutions on international cooperation on humanitarian assistance in the field of natural disasters, from relief to development, and recalling the resolutions of the humanitarian segments of the substantive sessions of the Economic and Social Council,

Recognizing the importance of the principles of neutrality, humanity, impartiality and independence for the provision of humanitarian assistance,

Welcoming the Hyogo Declaration,[1] the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters[2] and the common statement of the special session on the Indian Ocean disaster: risk reduction for a safer future,[3] as adopted by the World Conference on Disaster Reduction, held in Kobe, Hyogo, Japan, from 18 to 22 January 2005,

Emphasizing that the affected State has the primary responsibility in the initiation, organization, coordination and implementation of humanitarian assistance

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] A/CONF.206/6 and Corr.1, chap. I, resolution 1.

[2] Ibid., resolution 2.

[3] A/CONF.206/6 and Corr.1, annex II.

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within its territory and in the facilitation of the work of humanitarian organizations in mitigating the consequences of natural disasters,

Emphasizing also the responsibility of all States to undertake disaster preparedness, response and early recovery efforts in order to minimize the impact of natural disasters, while recognizing the importance of international cooperation in support of the efforts of affected countries which may have limited capacities in this regard,

Expressing its deep concern at the increasing challenges to Member States and to the United Nations humanitarian response capacity presented by the consequences of natural disasters, including the impact of climate change, and by the humanitarian implications of the current global food crisis,

Noting that local communities are the first responders in most disasters, and underlining the critical role played by in-country capacities in disaster risk reduction, including preparedness, response and recovery,

Recognizing the importance of international cooperation in support of the efforts of the affected States in dealing with natural disasters in all their phases, in particular in preparedness, response and the early recovery phase, and of strengthening the response capacity of countries affected by disaster,

Noting with appreciation the important role played by Member States, including developing countries, that have granted necessary and continued generous assistance to countries and peoples stricken by natural disasters,

Recognizing the significant role played by national Red Cross and Red Crescent societies, as part of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, in disaster preparedness and risk reduction, disaster response, rehabilitation and development,

Emphasizing the importance of addressing vulnerability and integrating risk reduction into all phases of natural disaster management, post-natural disaster recovery and development planning,

Recognizing that efforts to achieve economic growth, sustainable development and internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, can be adversely affected by natural disasters, and noting the positive contribution that those efforts can make in strengthening the resilience of populations to such disasters,

Emphasizing, in this context, the important role of development organizations in supporting national efforts to mitigate the consequences of natural disasters,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General entitled "International cooperation on humanitarian assistance in the field of natural disasters, from relief to development";[4]

2. *Expresses its deep concern* at the number and scale of natural disasters and their increasing impact, resulting in massive losses of life and property worldwide, in particular in vulnerable societies lacking adequate capacity to mitigate effectively the long-term negative social, economic and environmental consequences of natural disasters;

[4] A/63/277.

3. *Calls upon* States to fully implement the Hyogo Declaration[1] and the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters,[2] in particular those commitments related to assistance for developing countries that are prone to natural disasters and for disaster-stricken States in the transition phase towards sustainable physical, social and economic recovery, for risk-reduction activities in post-disaster recovery and for rehabilitation processes;

4. *Calls upon* all States to adopt, where required, and to continue to implement effectively, necessary legislative and other appropriate measures to mitigate the effects of natural disasters and integrate disaster risk reduction strategies into development planning, and in this regard requests the international community to continue to assist developing countries as well as countries with economies in transition, as appropriate;

5. *Encourages* Member States and, where applicable, regional organizations to strengthen operational and legal frameworks for international disaster relief, taking into account, as appropriate, the Guidelines for the Domestic Facilitation and Regulation of International Disaster Relief and Initial Recovery Assistance, adopted at the thirtieth International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent in November 2007;

6. *Welcomes* the effective cooperation among the affected States, relevant bodies of the United Nations system, donor countries, regional and international financial institutions and other relevant organizations, such as the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, and civil society, in the coordination and delivery of emergency relief, and stresses the need to continue such cooperation and delivery throughout relief operations and medium- and long-term rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts, in a manner that reduces vulnerability to future natural hazards;

7. *Reiterates* the commitment to support the efforts of countries, in particular developing countries, to strengthen their capacities at all levels in order to prepare for and respond rapidly to natural disasters and mitigate their impact;

8. *Urges* Member States to develop, update and strengthen disaster preparedness and risk-reduction measures at all levels, in accordance with priority five of the Hyogo Framework for Action, taking into account their own circumstances and capacities and in coordination with relevant actors, as appropriate, and encourages the international community and relevant United Nations entities to continue to support national efforts in this regard;

9. *Encourages* Member States to consider elaborating and presenting to the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction System their national platforms for disaster reduction in accordance with the Hyogo Framework for Action and also encourages States to cooperate with each other to reach this objective;

10. *Stresses* that, to increase further the effectiveness of humanitarian assistance, particular international cooperation efforts should be undertaken to enhance and broaden further the utilization of national and local capacities and, where appropriate, of regional and subregional capacities of developing countries for disaster preparedness and response, which may be made available in closer proximity to the site of a disaster, and more efficiently and at lower cost;

11. *Also stresses*, in this context, the importance of strengthening international cooperation, particularly through the effective use of multilateral mechanisms, in the timely provision of humanitarian assistance through all phases of a disaster, from relief and recovery to development, including the provision of adequate resources;

12. *Takes note* that a review of the Central Register of Disaster Management Capacities, planned for 2009, is expected to assess its value added and user satisfaction and requests the Secretary-General to report on its findings;

13. *Reaffirms* the role of the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat as the focal point within the overall United Nations system for advocacy for and coordination of humanitarian assistance among United Nations humanitarian organizations and other humanitarian partners;

14. *Welcomes*, so as to increase further the effectiveness of humanitarian assistance, the incorporation of experts from developing countries that are prone to natural disasters into the United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination system, and the work of the International Search and Rescue Advisory Group in assisting such countries in strengthening urban search and rescue capacities and establishing mechanisms for improving their coordination of national and international response in the field, and recalls in this regard its resolution 57/150 of 16 December 2002 entitled "Strengthening the effectiveness and coordination of international urban search and rescue assistance";

15. *Recognizes* that information and telecommunication technology can play an important role in disaster response, encourages Member States to develop emergency response telecommunication capacities, and encourages the international community to assist the efforts of developing countries in this area, where needed, including in the recovery phase;

16. *Encourages* States that have not acceded to or ratified the Tampere Convention on the Provision of Telecommunication Resources for Disaster Mitigation and Relief Operations,[5] to consider doing so;

17. *Encourages* the further use of space-based and ground-based remote sensing technologies, as well as the sharing of geographical data, for the prevention, mitigation and management of natural disasters, where appropriate; and invites Member States to continue to provide their support to the consolidation of the United Nations capability in the area of satellite-derived geographical information for early warning, preparedness, response and early recovery;

18. *Encourages* Member States, relevant United Nations organizations and international financial institutions to enhance the global capacity for sustainable post-disaster recovery in areas such as coordination with traditional and non-traditional partners, identification and dissemination of lessons learned, development of common tools and mechanisms for recovery needs assessment, strategy development and programming, and incorporation of risk reduction into all recovery processes, and welcomes the ongoing efforts to this end;

19. *Encourages* Member States and relevant regional and international organizations to identify and improve the dissemination of best practices for

[5] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2296, No. 40906.

improving disaster preparedness, response and early recovery and to scale up successful local initiatives, as appropriate;

20. *Requests* the United Nations system to improve its coordination of disaster recovery efforts, from relief to development, inter alia, by strengthening institutional, coordination and strategic planning efforts in disaster recovery, in support of national authorities;

21. *Calls upon* relevant United Nations humanitarian and development organizations, in consultation with Member States, to strengthen tools and mechanisms to ensure that early recovery needs and support are considered part of the planning and implementation of humanitarian response and development cooperation activities, as appropriate;

22. *Calls upon* the United Nations system and other humanitarian actors to improve the dissemination of tools and services to support enhanced disaster risk reduction;

23. *Calls upon* relevant United Nations humanitarian and development organizations to continue efforts to ensure continuity and predictability in their response and to further improve coordination in recovery processes in support of the efforts of national authorities;

24. *Emphasizes* the need to mobilize adequate, flexible and sustainable resources for recovery, preparedness and disaster risk reduction activities;

25. *Stresses* the importance of rapid access to funds to ensure a more predictable and timely United Nations response to humanitarian emergencies, and welcomes in this regard the achievements of the Central Emergency Response Fund and its contribution to the promotion and enhancement of early humanitarian response;

26. *Calls upon* all Member States and invites the private sector and all concerned individuals and institutions to consider increasing voluntary contributions to the Central Emergency Response Fund, and emphasizes that contributions should be additional to current commitments to humanitarian programming and not to the detriment of resources made available for international cooperation for development;

27. *Invites* Member States, the private sector and all concerned individuals and institutions to consider voluntary contributions to other humanitarian funding mechanisms;

28. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to improve the international response to natural disasters and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its sixty-fourth session, and in his report, to analyse and highlight existing reports and ongoing efforts to identify possible gaps in the assistance provided in the period between emergency relief and development and outline recommendations that address challenges in this regard.

United Nations A/63/L.54

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
9 December 2008

Original: English

Sixty-third session
Agenda item 64
Promotion and protection of human rights

Draft resolution submitted by the President of the General Assembly

Sixtieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights

The General Assembly,

Adopts the following Declaration:

Declaration on the sixtieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights

We, the States Members of the United Nations, celebrate today the sixtieth anniversary of the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which is a common standard of achievement for all peoples and all nations in the field of human rights. Since its adoption, it has inspired the world and empowered women and men around the globe to assert their inherent dignity and rights without discrimination on any grounds. It is and will remain a source of progressive development of all human rights.

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights calls upon us to recognize and respect the dignity, freedom and equality of all human beings. We applaud the efforts undertaken by States to promote and protect all human rights for all. We must strive to enhance international cooperation and the dialogue among peoples and nations on the basis of mutual respect and understanding towards this goal.

In an ever-changing world, the Universal Declaration remains a relevant ethical compass that guides us in addressing the challenges we face today. The living, driving force of all human rights unites us in our common goal to eradicate the manifold ills that plague our world. We remain committed to development and to the internationally agreed development goals, and are convinced that their fulfillment will be instrumental to the enjoyment of human rights.

We deplore that human rights and fundamental freedoms are not yet fully and universally respected in all parts of the world. In no country or territory can it be claimed that all human rights have been fully realized at all times for all. Human beings continue to suffer from the neglect and violation of their human rights and

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fundamental freedoms. We laud the courage and commitment of all women and men around the world who have devoted their lives to promoting and protecting human rights.

We all have the duty to step up our efforts to promote and protect all human rights and to prevent, stop and redress all human rights violations. We must give everybody a chance to learn about and better understand all human rights and fundamental freedoms. We must continue to strengthen the human rights pillar of the United Nations, as we undertook with the creation of the Human Rights Council.

Today, we, the States Members of the United Nations, reiterate that we will not shy away from the magnitude of this challenge. We reaffirm our commitment towards the full realization of all human rights for all, which are universal, indivisible, interrelated, interdependent and mutually reinforcing.